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WEDNESDAY, JUNE 1, 1904.

If you go to the mountains, seashore
or country, have The Times-Dispatch
go with you.

City subscribers before leaving the
city during the summer should notify
their carrier, or this office (Phone
38). If you write, give both out-
town and city addresses.

A Low Standard.

It is not an agreeable task to speak
evil of the dead, and when a citizen of
prominence dies chivalrous men are
disposed to let the evil which he has done
be interred with his bones and to speak
only of that which was good in his life.
Public men and newspapers have in the
main thus dealt with the late Matthew
Stanley Quay, of Pennsylvania. Some
have paid him tributes to him, and even
the President of the United States in his
message of condolence referred to Mr.
Quay as "my staunch and loyal friend."

But other newspapers have felt it to
be their duty to tear away this mantle
of charity and to show the life of
Matthew Stanley Quay as it was.

In a carefully prepared review of Sen-
ator Quay's character as a public man,
and especially as a senator of the United
States, the Baltimore News describes
the conditions under which great political
influence in this country may be ob-
tained in a manner to make Americans
wince.

Of all the great countries in the world,
our own is the only one in which great
public eminence could be attained at
a man who practically never made a
speech in Congress, who never adminis-
tered an important office, whose name
has never been identified with any sig-
nificant views of public affairs, who has
been the center of a great amount of
unfounded scandal connected with the
use of public moneys, and who is abso-
lutely known to be at the head of a great
mechanism for the corruption and falsi-
fication of elections and the debauching
of legislative bodies. This is not an
opinion, not a speculation; it is a fact.

And it behooves Americans to consider
how long they can afford to look upon
this phenomenon with complacency. To
do so is to admit that the plane of honor
and the plane of intellect upon which our
public affairs are conducted is one that
we are content to have vastly below
that of England, or France, or Germany,
or Italy.

If it be unpatriotic or over righteous
to demand for America as high a stand-
ard of honor and as true a criterion of
leadership as that which prevails in
other countries, we are very willing to
bear the brand of over-righteousness and
lack of patriotism.

The question arises, was Senator Quay
a political monstrosity, or was he a fully
developed specimen of a well identified
type of politician and senator?

Northern Righteousness.

President Roosevelt in his address at
Gettysburg on Monday paid a high trib-
ute to the courage and gallantry and
character of the Confederate soldiers, but
he did not concede to the Confederate
cause the full measure of merit that the
facts demand, and he gave a certain
glory to the Union cause that the facts
do not warrant.

He said that the Civil War was a
great war for righteousness; a war
waged for the noblest ideals. "Some
wars," he proceeded, "have meant the
triumph of order over anarchy and
license; some have meant the triumph of
liberty over tyranny masquerading as
order; but this victorious war of ours
meant the triumph of both liberty and
order, the triumph of orderly liberty,
the bestowal of civil rights upon the
freed slaves, and at the same time the
stern insistence of the supremacy of the
national law throughout the length and
breadth of the land. Moreover, this was
one of those rare contests in which it
was to the immeasurable interest of the
vanquished that they should lose."

Clearly the President was speaking
from the northern point of view, and
while we are willing to give full credit
to the patriotic northern men who fought
for the preservation of the Union, we
will never concede that the righteousness
was all on one side. Was it righteous
that the Federal government rode rough-
shod over the rights of the Southern
States under the Constitution to with-
draw peacefully from the Union, when
through the intolerance and oppression
of the North the association had become
to the people of the South intolerable?
Was it righteous for the northern troops
to invade southern territory and wantonly
and maliciously to destroy property
and lay waste the whole country with
fire and sword? Was Sheridan's march
through the Valley righteous? Can Presi-
dent Roosevelt conscientiously say that
the northern people as a whole were in-
spired by righteousness in the concep-
tion and conduct of that war? If the war
was waged in a spirit of righteousness,
why did that spirit die when the South
was conquered and prostrate? Why was
there such display of malice and revenge

in the so-called reconstruction of the
Southern States? Why were the men of
the South, who, as Mr. Roosevelt says,
fought so gallantly and so conscientiously,
deprived of the right to vote, deprived
of all part in the reconstruction of their
government, while the ballot was put
into the hands of the negroes who were
just out of slavery and utterly incompe-
tent to exercise the right of franchise?
How could righteousness strike a fallen,
but gallant foe, as the North struck the
prostrate South after the war? How
could righteousness show such cruelty
and such a hard-hearted and merciless
determination still further to punish and
humiliate the South by committing the
affairs of the Southern States to a horde
of ignorant negroes led by graceless
carpet-baggers? From all such "righteous-
ness," we say in perfect reverence, "God
Lord, deliver us."

The Unit Rule.

In several of the State Democratic con-
ventions the "unit rule" has been adopted
for the guidance of delegates to the na-
tional convention. Some of our readers
do not seem to understand what that
means. It means that on all questions
coming before the national convention
any State delegation which is governed
by the "unit rule" must cast its solid
vote as a majority of the members of the
delegation shall elect.

It has been the custom in Virginia for
the delegates from each city and county
composing a congressional district to
meet in conference at the State conven-
tion and select two delegates to repre-
sent the district in the national conven-
tion. The two delegates thus selected are
reported to the State convention and their
election is ratified by the convention at
large. The convention itself then chooses
four delegates at large. If the State
convention which meets in Richmond on
June 8th should adopt the "unit rule,"
Virginia's vote in the national conven-
tion would have to be cast as the ma-
jority of the twenty-four delegates de-
cide. We doubt, however, if the Virginia
Democrats will depart from their custom
and either adopt the "unit rule" or in-
struct its delegates as to any candidate.
The convention may express itself in fa-
vor of some particular candidate, but the
delegates will doubtless be left free to
act as they deem best.

Toy Pistols.

It was incorrectly stated in The Times-
Dispatch that there was no law in Rich-
mond to make people refrain from sell-
ing toy pistols.

Our attention has been called to the
fact that there is an ordinance in Rich-
mond covering this subject, and that
it is as comprehensive as possible. The
ordinance provides:

1. No minor shall have, keep or carry
in the streets, alleys, lanes or parks of
the city any toy pistol, or toy rifle adapt-
ed to the use of explosive caps, car-
tridges or pellets, or which, by means of
explosives, pneumatic pressure or me-
chanical contrivance, expels or discharges
any ball, missile or projectile, nor shall
any minor have, keep or carry upon the
streets, alleys, lanes or parks of the city
any firearms of any kind or description
whatever.

Any violation of any of the provisions
of this section shall subject the offender
to a fine of not less than five nor more
than ten dollars, to be imposed, upon
conviction, by the police justice.

2. No person shall sell, give, present
or lend to any minor, in the city, any
toy pistol or toy rifle adapted to the use
of explosive caps, cartridges or pellets,
or which, by means of explosives,
pneumatic pressure or mechanical con-
trivance, expels or discharges any ball,
missile or projectile, nor any firearms
of any description whatever.

Any person violating the provisions of
this section shall, upon conviction in the
Police Court, be fined not less than ten
nor more than twenty dollars.

The ordinance was introduced by Mr.
Reuben Burton and was approved April
10, 1903. It is a good law and it should
be rigidly enforced.

Baltimore's Affliction.

The whole country is again called upon
to condole with the city of Baltimore and
to sympathize with her people in an-
other affliction. It would have been un-
der any circumstances and at any time
a sorrow to the people of Baltimore to
lose their brilliant young Mayor. It is
a double sorrow and a public misfortune
for Mayor McLane to have taken his
own life in this crisis in Baltimore's af-
fairs. He was an honorable man, a loyal,
public spirited and progressive citizen,
and a public official whose services in
Baltimore's ordeal have been of the
greatest value. The newspapers of the
city recognize this, and have put up
mourning for their lamented Mayor.

Richmond again offers her sincere sym-
pathy to her sister city on the Chesapeake.

The great advance in the cost of raw
cotton has materially reduced the mar-
gin of profit for manufacture. Thirty-
three corporations, of Fall River, Mass.,
operating seventy mills, capitalized at
\$21,745,000, paid in dividends for the last
quarter \$229,650, which is 1.10 per cent.
Seven other corporations, capitalized at
\$1,005,000, passed their dividends entirely
and four others reduced their dividends
one-half of 1 per cent. Some of the mills
have gone on a 4 per cent. basis in order
to pay for the cost of new equipment,
and propose to remain on that basis un-
til they wipe out all their floating debt.

In view of the trade conditions, the
showing is not to be said a poor one, and
it is of interest to note that the mills
run on practically full time for the last
quarter. They will, however, reduce their
output 30 per cent. in the next quarter.

We read with peculiar interest the
announcement in the columns of The
Times-Dispatch of yesterday that Mr.
Morton Riddle, Jr., of this city, who for
some time past has been superintendent
of the Atlantic Coast Line Railway, has
been promoted to be assistant chief en-
gineer of the system. It is a promo-
tion earned by merit, and therefore well
deserved, and we congratulate Mr. Riddle
upon the honor which he has received.

The Atlantic Coast Line Railway is for-
tunate to have the services of such a
man. Our only regret is that the promo-
tion takes him away from Richmond.

Some of the North Carolina judges are
making lively times in the Old North
State and giving a good show. Judge
Peables, of the Superior Court, has been
fining most of the lawyers and officials

in certain counties for contempt. Judge
Purnell, of the United States Court, has
arraigned Editor Daniels, of the News
and Observer, for a similar offense.
Judge Boyd, of the United States Court,
has boycotted the hotel at Wilkesboro
on the ground that it is lacking in ac-
commodations suitable for a man of his
tastes and dignity. It is asserted, more-
over, that when he next holds court at
Wilkesboro he will live in a tent or a
private car, and will take a butler with
him to prepare his meals.

Manifestly, some of the judges of North
Carolina have a dull time.

According to ex-Governor Patterson, of
Pennsylvania, conservatism must come
a little more in fashion before the Demo-
crats can hope to make all the bases.
At the same time he takes note of the
fact that fashions can change in a very
few days.

The Rev. Dr. Parkhurst thinks Mr.
Roosevelt is unsafe. Many people agree
with the doctor on that point, and now
it would be interesting to know what the
President thinks of Dr. Parkhurst as a
dynamite mine.

Mr. Hearst has abrogated his contract
for a hundred and fifty rooms at St.
Louis during the convention. This looks
like a whole broom-sage field as indicat-
ing the lay of the wind.

If that Guatemala ant, said to be a
sure destroyer of the boll weevil, proves
a success, what's the matter with an-
nexing Guatemala, so as to import his
antship free of duty.

Mr. Wall, of Wisconsin, is being
boomed for second place on the Demo-
cratic ticket. It may be well enough to
have something like that for Mr. Hitt
to go up against.

When the paragraphs get through
with this Mr. Hitt the Republicans are
talking about running for Vice-Presi-
dent, he will wish he had never gone to
the bat.

To an old Confederate it looks very
much like the Japs have been studying
Stonewall Jackson's tactics—whipping
the enemy by sections.

The Florida and Georgia offerings of
this year's peaches so far in evidence
are a rather knotty problem.

Russia has gone into the market for
more warships. Evidently she thinks
the fun is just beginning.

Mr. Cleveland has said time and again
he is out of it. Why cannot everybody
take him at his word.

Mr. Rockefeller's secretary draws a
salary of \$14,000 a year, and he earns
every dollar of it.

"The yellow peril is a myth," says the
Prime Minister of Japan. Not as Rus-
sia sees it.

In spite of politics and other disorders
the Virginia corn crop is coming up very
nicely.

If we have to annex Morocco, what will
we do with it in the warm season?

North Carolina Sentiment.
The Durham Herald briefly puts it
thus:

Mr. Bryan says the party cannot get
together, which is taken to mean that he
thinks he can prevent it.

In any event the Raleigh Post is going
to be satisfied. It says:

Our friends who are demanding that a
good man be elected governor will pre-
sently be reminded that a mistake can
not be made in nominating any one of the
mentioned in connection with the
office.

The Raleigh News-Observer furnishes
this doleful note:

The Coleman cotton mill at Concord,
the only cotton mill in the world built and
operated by negroes, is for sale. It has
never paid and the death of its organizer
leaves no other negro who could hope to
continue it. The history of this enterprise
shows that this is not the field for negro
endeavor.

The Asheville Citizen says Judge Par-
ker's silence is an element of strength,
and adds:

"That he shows no disposition to intrude
himself on the market of Antwerp, is so
praiseworthy a member, gives lustre to
his cause, and proclaims him to be what
the people most desire—a plain and un-
obtrusive gentleman."

A Few Foreign Facts.

Saxony has seven special industrial
schools founded for the sole purpose of
training locksmiths and blacksmiths.

The government of Queensland offers
a prize of \$25,000 for a method of exter-
minating the opuntia, a species of cactus
imported from America.

The Prague Municipal Council has pro-
hibited the trailing of dresses in public
squares, places and streets, under pen-
alty of a heavy fine.

Every year 5,000 tons of Congo rubber
are shipped to the market of Antwerp. This
rubber is gathered by the natives, who
get fifty cents a week and pay their own
expenses.

The Prussian State railway system con-
tains 21,104 miles of track, and its net
earnings last year were \$140,000, being
ten to twelve per cent. on the investment.

Aluminum.

Attempts to plate upon aluminum have
been mostly unsatisfactory. The difficulty
is attributed to an invisible film of oxide
forming on that metal, and in a new pro-
cess C. P. Burgess and Carl Hambruchen
seek to dissolve this film by adding to
the bath a little sodium or ammonium
fluoride, or free hydrofluoric acid. As they
find zinc most adhesive to aluminum,
they first deposit a thin zinc coating.
On this other metals, such as copper and
silver, may be deposited by the usual
electrolytic methods, but if gold plate
is required, the film of copper must first
be deposited, as the gold sinks into the
zinc and disappears in a few weeks.

A POPULAR LAMENT.

Where Would Society Be If One Was
Jugged for the Sins of Others?

"Oh, I tried one of those hair tonics
some time ago, and it never did me a bit
of good."

That's what many people are saying
to-day when they refuse Herpelide's
hair tonic.

It would be as sensible to say: "I
never travel on a railroad because I
often see collisions mentioned in the
papers."

Newborn's Herpelide is specially made
to destroy the germ that is living on
the roots of your hair.

That is why it is so exceedingly effi-
cacious—it is there for the sole purpose
of eradicating the hair of this parasite
growth, after which the hair grows as
nature intended.

Sold by leading druggists. Send for
stamp for sample to The Herpelide Co.,
Detroit, Mich. Owens and Minor Drug
Co., Special Agents.

Terrible
torture of
children

Thousands of Mothers, every night, watch
the fevered unrest and the awful torture
their babes and children undergo when

Rashes, blotches, pimples and
breakings-out

appear on their little bodies and faces.
Immediately they imagine the child's blood
is impure or poisoned, and begin to dose as
already over-worked stomach with vile and
noxious drugs, when as a matter of fact the
disease is not in the blood, but solely in
the skin.

Don't dose the stomach!
Treat the skin.

These Rashes, Blotches, Pimples and
Breakings-Out are given the general name
of Eczema.

It is purely and simply a local disease
and entirely confined to the skin, and in
no instance is it the result of impure or
poisoned blood. This disease is caused
by thousands of little germs which burrow
into the outside skin, and their ravages
there result in the sores, the fiery itching
and burning sensations experienced by
sufferers from this disease. The only suc-
cessful treatment for ECZEMA is by
External or Local Applications.

Our confidence in the D. D. D.
Prescription.

So many astonishingly effective and per-
manent cures have been made by this
wonderful Skin Disease Remedy (The D.
D. D. Prescription) that it has been abso-
lutely convinced it will conquer any and all dis-
eases of the Skin and Scalp.

We back this assertion with
our guaranty.

Those who are interested in this subject
are invited to call at our store and see
actual photographs of many people cured
of these seemingly incurable Skin Diseases.

We not only sell at retail, but also
supply druggists at wholesale
prices. D. D. D. costs but \$1.00 a
bottle, and is guaranteed to cure or
money refunded.

TRAGLE DRUG CO.,
817 E. Broad St. 21 W. Broad St.
"Wholesale and Retail Distributors."

Half Hour With
Virginia Editors.

The Roanoke Times, which does not
easily forget, says:

Mr. Quay fought with Gorman, to kill
the late Federal force bill that was
seriously considered by Congress, and
fought it to its death. This service on
the part of Pennsylvania's Senator, who
deserves always to be remembered with
appreciation and gratitude throughout
the South.

The Portsmouth Star makes this
record:

Virginia Democrats will have another
chapter of the Martin-Monroe contest.
The truth is the contest has been in
progress for eight years, and when one
climax is reached there is scarcely
breathing time before another series of
movements begins for the exploitation of
the next climax.

The Charlottesville Progress makes this
prediction:

Some day the North will realize that
the right of suffrage is the poorest gift
that can be conferred upon the great
masses of the negroes, and with that
truth there will be mingled a greater
prejudice and a deeper race hatred than
ever actuated the Southern people in
their most radical attempts at disfran-
chisement.

Personal and General.

By the will of the late Count Walder-
see, Field Marshal and U. S. hegerman army,
the valuable insignia of the Order of
the Black Eagle, set with diamonds, is to
be sold for the benefit of the needy sol-
diers in his old regiment.

The ladies of the Sacred Heart Church,
of Maywood, Ill., have completed a \$1,000
antiquarian quilt, which they will present
to Archbishop J. J. Quigley. The quilt
contains 3,000 names and is an artistic
piece of work.

H. H. Ballard, who has just celebrated
his fifty-first birthday, organized in 1875
the Akasak Association, of which he has
since been president, and which has now
more than 100 branches. He has written
a number of books.

Several French soldiers, survivors of
the capture of Metz in 1870, are re-
sponsible for the statement that General
Kuroki, who is leading the Japanese
forces in Manchuria, is a reality
because of the fact that he married a
Japanese girl, died in France last year.

Ivy Makes Trouble.

Ivy covered walls are usually very at-
tractive to the eye, but there appears to
be a serious danger in allowing the vine
to attach itself to that which is not
intended for it. The stones in the main
structure of Trinity Church show the
effects of the ivy to a noticeable ex-
tent. Where the plant has grown over
the surface the rough points have become
polished and the stones covered with a
fine coat of disintegration. Had been
the green parasite appears to have al-
ready eaten into the rock, and although
the results are not yet deep enough to
cause any falling of the ivy would be
stripped away if it were not for the sen-
timent attached to it. It is said that
a stone church in London has been
wrecked by the disintegration of its walls
wrought by the creeping ivy. The effects
of the vine on the wooden buildings are
equally destructive. Evidently, we shall
have to get along without it.

Women Become Sensible Again.

The skirt that touches the ground is no
longer seen in New York. The tailor-
made walking dress is seen everywhere,
even in Grand Street, that home of dizzy
female splendors. That wonderful hair
cut, which catches every passing breeze
and makes the owner look so foolishly
undignified is also passing. It had a
short reign of a few months, but it
was laughed out of style. Women are
taking to the common-sense things. The
short skirt and the short-sleeved hat are
two of the best evidences of returning
sanity.

Both Pay.

The visiting editors expressed great
satisfaction with the Pike and its variant
attractions. The Pike shows occupy the
same relation to the world's fair that the
paid locals do to the country newspaper.

—St. Louis Globe-Democrat

WE WILL GET
THE TRADE

England Had It, Germany Has
It and America Will Have
It in Ten Years.

CHEAP FREIGHTS TO DO IT

Samuel Hill, Nephew of Great-
est of Railroad Managers, Tells
Some Interesting Facts.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

GREENSBORO, N. C., May 31.—At Guil-
ford College last night the baccalaureate
commencement address was delivered by
Mr. Samuel Hill, of Seattle, Wash-
ington, a native of Randolph county, this
State, an alumnus of Guilford College,
a son-in-law of James J. Hill, the cele-
brated railroad magnate, and himself for
twenty years president of several of that
system of railroads in the West. There
was a large and intelligent audience
present to hear the address, and it was
a masterly presentation of the science of
"Transportation." Premising his address
with the statement that for several years
he had been the attorney for the Knights
of Labor and for the Farmers' Alliance
in the days when those organizations
were in the height of their influence, Mr.
Hill made plain that he had cause to as-
sert that he was competent by both study
and experience to understand all sides of
the question, and said that when he
stated that "successful transportation and
monopoly were synonymous terms,"
he but stated a scientific fact.

INVENTED TRANSPORTATION.

With the declaration that James J.
Hill invented transportation as a science
in this country fifteen years ago, with
the basic principle that railroads had
only one thing to sell, to-wit, transpor-
tation, freight and passenger, and that
proceeding from that axiom he was care-
ful not to make more transportation than
he could sell, he proceeded to elucidate
the principle and illustrate the subject
in a manner that held the strict atten-
tion of the immature minds, and proved
a veritable feast of information and
knowledge to the many experienced think-
ers and business actors who heard him.

In a prosaic form, but with delightful di-
rectness, Mr. Hill demonstrated the fact
that the whole commercial future of the
United States depended upon the one
question of the application of the true
principles of transportation.

TRADE OF THE ORIENT.

With a map of the world before him,
he traced the rise and fall of great
commerce and industries from prehistorical
ages to the present day, based on the
proposition that the trade of the Orient
was the secret of commercial prosper-
ity in that nation or city securing it, and
the downfall of those losing it.

He showed how and why the shoe in-
dustry had been transferred from New
England to St. Louis and the cotton
mill business from New England to the
South, and said that the wealth of the
South was to-day increasing at the
marvelous rate of ten millions dollars a
month.

His illustration of the importance of
the trade of the Orient, which he stated
and on Puget Sound, with the question
of bread and meat to a factory opera-
tive in Greensboro, all growing out of
the question of cheap transportation, by
the State of Maryland, the one and only
bound for Asia, and on the other bound
for the lumberless regions of the Middle
West of the United States, opened up
avenues of thought and meditation, which
made his assertion that:

WILL BE OURS.

"If our government will wisely do noth-
ing for the next ten years we will get
the trade of the Orient, which the United
States has possessed, Germany now has," seemed
unreasonable than would be supposed.
Comparing freight rates of the United
States with those of other countries, Mr.
Hill said that based on a ton for every
hundred miles, they were an average
demonstrating the truth of his assertion
that the science of transportation had
been discovered and put in practice in
America; in England it was \$2.50; in Ger-
many \$2; in France, \$1.85; while in the
United States it was only 72 cents.

"True success in the modern method
of transportation," he concluded, "lies in
the practice of absolute honesty in all
matters relating thereto, with the public
and the stockholders."

THE ROWAN PRISONERS.

Elks Have Annual Outing.—D.